



BIOLOGY NMDCAT EARLIER PREP

PMC UNIT WISE TEST Unit-11

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03418729745(WhatsApp Groups)

SAEED MDCAT TEAM

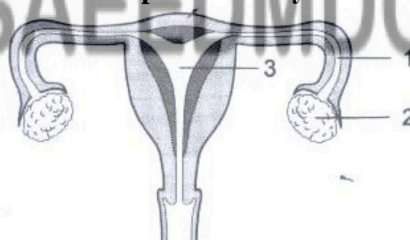
TOPIC:

✓ **Reproduction**

- Q.1 In human males, gonads are the part of:**
A. Reproductive & endocrine systems
B. Excretory & respiratory systems
C. Respiratory & reproductive systems
D. Cardiovascular & endocrine systems
- Q.2 All of the following structures are related to the male reproductive system except:**
A. Ureter
B. Epididymis
C. Urethra
D. Ejaculatory duct
- Q.3 In humans, the testes are situated _____ the abdominal cavity within a pouch called _____.**
A. Inside, testicular lobules
B. Outside, vas deferens
C. Outside, scrotum
D. Inside, scrotum
- Q.4 It is used to transfer sperms into female reproductive tract:**
A. Testes
B. Vas deferens
C. Scrotum
D. Copulatory organ
- Q.5 Epididymis is the proximal part of:**
A. Oviduct
B. Ureter
C. Uterus
D. Vas deferens
- Q.6 Which of the following is not a male sex accessory gland?**
A. Seminal vesicle
B. Epididymis
C. Prostate
D. Bulbourethral
- Q.7 Which of the following gland plays main role in semen formation?**
A. Prostate gland
B. Bulbourethral gland
C. Seminal vesicles
D. Ovaries
- Q.8 In males, the process of spermatogenesis starts:**
A. Before birth
B. Just after birth
C. After puberty
D. During anytime of adult life
- Q.9 Following are the structures of human male reproductive system. Identify the site of spermatogenesis:**
1. Seminiferous tubules
2. Vas deferens
3. Epididymis
4. Ejaculatory duct
5. Urethra
A. Both 1 and 5
B. Both 2 and 4
C. Only 1
D. Both 2 and 3
- Q.10 Total number of sperms produced by one primary spermatocyte is:**
A. 1
B. 2
C. 4
D. 8
- Q.11 Arrange the following into correct sequence regarding spermatogenesis:**
1. Spermatogonium
2. Spermatids
3. Primary spermatocytes
4. Secondary spermatocytes
5. Sperms
A. 1 → 3 → 5 → 2 → 4
B. 1 → 3 → 4 → 2 → 5
C. 2 → 1 → 3 → 4 → 5
D. 4 → 3 → 1 → 2 → 5
- Q.12 In the lumen of seminiferous tubules, _____ provides liquid medium, nourishment and protection to sperms.**



- A. Sertoli cells
C. Interstitial cells
- B. Germinal epithelium
D. Seminal vesicles
- Q.13 Primary oocytes and primary spermatocytes are produced from oogonia and spermatogonia respectively by:**
A. Mitotic division
C. Meiotic division
B. Both mitosis and meiosis
D. Mitosis, meiosis and differentiation
- Q.14 Conversion of which of the following occurs via meiosis II:**
A. Primary oocyte to secondary oocyte
C. Secondary spermatocyte to spermatids
B. Spermatogonia to primary spermatocyte
D. Secondary spermatocyte to spermatozoa
- Q.15 The difference between primary and secondary spermatocyte lies in:**
A. Presence/absence of a tail
B. Number of chromosomes
C. Being hormone producing and non-hormone producing
D. Primary gamete and secondary gamete in males
- Q.16 Each spermatogonium is _____ and has _____ number of chromosomes.**
A. n, 45
C. 2n, 23
B. 2n, 46
D. n, 46
- Q.17 Testosterone is essential for development of male secondary sexual characters during/at:**
A. Puberty
C. Birth
B. Embryonic development
D. Infancy
- Q.18 What is the location of interstitial cells in testes?**
A. Inside the seminiferous tubules
C. Between the seminiferous tubule
B. Among the germinal epithelial cells
D. Around the testes
- Q.19 In human testes, which structure is responsible for carrying sperm from inside the testis?**
A. Seminiferous tubules
C. Urinogenital duct
B. Seminal Vesicles
D. Vasa efferentia
- Q.20 Which one of the following causes growth and development of germinal epithelium of the testes?**
A. Inhibin
B. Testosterone
C. LH
D. FSH
- Q.21 Uterus opens into the vagina through:**
A. Cervix
C. Fallopian tube
B. External genitalia
D. Vulva
- Q.22 Site for implantation and development of human embryo is:**
A. Ureter
C. Ovary
B. Uterus
D. Oviduct
- Q.23 After ovulation, secondary oocyte enters into:**
A. Ovary
C. Oviduct
B. Cervix
D. Corpus luteum
- Q.24 In which part of female reproductive system, fertilization takes place?**
A. Proximal part of oviduct
C. Distal part of oviduct
B. Medial part of oviduct
D. Vagina
- Q.25 In human female reproductive cycle, which sequence of events is correct?**
A. Menstruation → Ovulation → Fertilization → Implantation
B. Menstruation → Ovulation → Implantation → Fertilization
C. Ovulation → Menstruation → Fertilization → Implantation
D. Ovulation → Menstruation → Implantation → Fertilization
- Q.26 The diagram shows the female reproductive system:**





In which parts the secondary oocyte and the zygote are formed?

	Secondary oocytes	Zygote
A.	1	2
B.	1	3
C.	2	1
D.	2	3

- Q.27 Oxytocin acts on all sites except:**
 A. Uterus
 B. Myometrium
 C. Mammary glands
 D. Ovary
- Q.28 Which of the following cell is haploid?**
 A. Oogonium
 B. Primary oocyte
 C. Follicle cell
 D. Secondary oocyte
- Q.29 Which one of the following is not the function of placenta?**
 A. Facilitates supply of oxygen and nutrients to embryo
 B. Secretes progesterone
 C. Facilitates the removal of carbon dioxide and waste material from embryo
 D. Secretes oxytocin during parturition
- Q.30 Which hormone causes final preparation of wall of uterus for placenta formation?**
 A. Progesterone
 B. FSH
 C. Estrogen
 D. LTH
- Q.31 Which of the following is not a function of estrogen?**
 A. Thickening of endometrium
 B. Inhibition of FSH secretion
 C. Vascularization of wall of uterus
 D. Inhibition of LH secretion
- Q.32 Which one of the following is serves as temporary endocrine gland?**
 A. Secondary oocyte
 B. Corpus luteum
 C. Oogonium
 D. Primary oocyte
- Q.33 Thickening of endometrium occurs during all phases of reproductive cycle except:**
 A. Menstrual phase
 B. Proliferative phase
 C. Secretory phase
 D. Luteal phase
- Q.34 Ovulation in females continues from _____ to _____.**
 A. Before birth, menopause
 B. Puberty, menopause
 C. After puberty, death
 D. Just after birth, 45 years of age
- Q.35 On an average, menstruation stage lasts for about:**
 A. 2 days
 B. 14 days
 C. 4 days
 D. 10 days
- Q.36 Menstrual cycle involves changes in:**
 A. Structure of reproductive system
 B. Hormonal responses
 C. Functions of reproductive system
 D. All A, B, C
- Q.37 Chances of fertilization are maximum:**
 A. During proliferative phase
 B. At start of secretory phase
 C. At end of menstruation
 D. At end of secretory phase
- Q.38 Menstrual cycle is controlled by hormones of:**
 A. Pituitary gland
 B. Hypothalamus
 C. Pancreas
 D. Ovary
- Q.39 If fertilization does not occur, then corpus luteum shows:**
 A. Proliferation
 B. Regeneration
 C. Metastasis
 D. Degeneration
- Q.40 The process of oogenesis initiates at the time of:**
 A. Fertilization
 B. Embryonic development
 C. Puberty
 D. Birth
- Q.41 The primary oocytes are arrested at which stage of cell division?**
 A. Prophase of meiosis I
 B. Metaphase of meiosis I
 C. Prophase of meiosis II
 D. Metaphase of meiosis II
- Q.42 Normally, how many ova are released during each menstrual cycle at a time?**
 A. 1
 B. 4
 C. 2
 D. Many
- Q.43 Primary oocytes are enclosed in group of cells called:**



- A. Germ cells
C. Follicle cells
- Q.44 It is the layer of uterus that is shed with each reproductive cycle:**
A. Mesometrium
C. Myometrium
- Q.45 The gonadal hormone that is responsible for healing and repair of uterine wall immediately after menstruation is:**
A. Luteinizing hormone
C. Estrogen
- Q.46 Which of the following two events of menstrual cycle coincide with each other?**
A. Decrease in level of LH and Ovulation
B. Ovulation and thickening of uterus
C. Increase in level of progesterone and menstruation
D. Secretary phase and follicular phase
- Q.47 The hormone that reaches the highest level during the post-ovulatory phase:**
A. Estrogen
C. FSH
- Q.48 Highly contagious disease that affects mucous membranes of urinogenital tract is:**
A. Gonorrhea
C. AIDS
- Q.49 Which of the following pair of STD's is caused by obligate intracellular parasite?**
A. Gonorrhea and syphilis
B. AIDS and syphilis
- Q.50 Syphilis is a sexually transmitted disease, caused by:**
A. Neisseria gonorrheae
C. Clostridium tetani
- B. Sertoli cells
D. Interstitial cells
- B. Endometrium
D. Perimetrium
- B. Progesterone
D. Testosterone
- C. Progesterone
D. LH
- B. Syphilis
D. Herpes
- C. Genital herpes and syphilis
D. AIDS and Genital herpes
- B. Treponema pallidum
D. Mycobacterium tuberculosis

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Bio T-11 Key

Biology test unit #11 (Reproduction)

01-A	11-B	21-A	32-B	42-A
02-A	12-A	22-B	33-A	43-C
03-C	13-A	23-C	34-B	44-B
04-D	14-C	24-A	35-C	45-C
05-D	15-B	25-A	36-D	46-B
06-B	16-B	26-C	37-B	47-B
07-C	17-A	27-D	38-A	48-A
08-C	18-C	28-D	39-D	49-D
09-C	19-D	29-D	40-B	50-B
10-C	20-D	30-A	41-A	
		31-D		

Amari

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